



Urban District Council of Washington

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1942.

---

WILLIAM D. MILLAR,  
M.B., B.S., B.Hy. (Durh.), D.P.H.

J. MITCHELL,  
M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector.

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1944.

PELAW-ON-TYNE :  
CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY'S PRINTING WORKS.





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## *Urban District Council of Washington.*

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### List of Councillors for the year 1942-43.

#### *Chairman :*

Councillor WILLIAM JAMIESON, J.P.

#### *Vice-Chairman :*

Councillor BERNARD FITZSIMONS

Councillor T. ANDERSON.	Councillor W. HASKETT, J.P.
„ W. CLAYTON.	„ R. PATTERSON.
„ A. W. COLF, J.P.	„ T. POTTER.
„ J. R. COXON.	„ S. PURVIS.
„ R. COATES.	„ A. RODDAM.
„ J. CULLEN.	„ J. J. WALKER.
„ J. M. CULLINAN.	„ J. WALMSLEY.
„ H. DYSON.	„ R. C. WANLESS.
„ Mrs. GAUNT.	„ G. H. YOUNG.
„ J. W. GIBSON.	

#### *Clerk of the Council :*

Mr. M. ANDERSON.



## Staff of the Health Department.

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

WILLIAM D. MILIAR, M.B., B.S., B.Hy. (Durh.), D.P.H.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector :*

J. MITCHELL, M.S.I.A.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

W. C. BREWER, C.S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.



*Council Chambers,  
Washington,  
Co. Durham.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District Council of Washington.*

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Sixth Annual Report of the health and sanitary conditions of the district and the work of the Health Department during the year 1942.

The report, following the procedure of the last few years, is curtailed, as directed by the Ministry of Health.

The general standard of health is remarkably good, considering the present somewhat abnormal conditions.

The birth-rate has increased from 15·4 per 1,000 in 1941 to 17·7, and the death-rate has decreased from 12·8 to 10·6.

The infantile mortality figure has improved from 91 per 1,000 live births, an admittedly high proportion, to 53, which brings Washington into line with the average for the country as a whole. Of the 15 deaths under 1 year the following shows the causes of death : Congenital malformations, 2 ; birth injury, 1 ; prematurity, 3 ; convulsions, 3 ; broncho-pneumonia, 2 ; tuberculous meningitis, 1 ; marasmus, 1 ; enteritis, 1 ; diphtheria, 1.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the assistance afforded me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, and by my fellow Officials, especially those on the staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. D. MILLAR, M.B., B.S., B.Hy. (Durh.), D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A.

### Statistics of the Area.

Area of the Urban District	...	...	...	...	5,758 acres
Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1939 according to rate books)	...	...	...	...	4,380
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£61,564
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£232



**Extract from Vital Statistics.**

## Live Births—

Birth-rate per 1,000 per estimated resident population ... 17·7

## Still Births—

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 52·8

## Deaths—

Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... 10·6

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List)—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births).
No. 29—Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis...	0	0
No. 30—Other Maternal causes... ..	0	0
Total ... ..	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

## Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants, per 1,000 live births ... 52·6

Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 53·5

Illegitimate Infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... 0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 28

„ Measles (all ages) ... 0

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 0

„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... 1

## Vital Statistics.

### *Births.*

The birth-rate increased from 15·4 in 1941 to 17·7 in 1942.

The birth-rate of Washington compared with the rest of the country generally is as follows :—

	Rate per 1,000 of population.
England and Wales ... ..	15·8
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns .	17·3
148 Smaller Towns ... ..	18·4
London Administrative County ... ..	14·0
Washington Urban District ... ..	17·7

### *Still Births.*

England and Wales ... ..	0·54
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns .	0·66
148 Smaller Towns ... ..	0·62
London Administrative County ... ..	0·48
Washington Urban District ... ..	0·98

### *Deaths.*

The death-rate in 1942 was 10·8, compared with 12·8 in 1941.

The following figures show comparisons :—

England and Wales ... ..	11·6
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns .	13·3
148 Smaller Towns ... ..	12·1
London ... ..	13·9
Washington Urban District ... ..	10·6

The statistics regarding causes of death, supplied by the Registrar-General, classified according to sex and the 36 divisions of the Registrar-General's Short List of Causes, are set out below.

### Causes of Death in Washington Urban District, 1942.

Causes of Death.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES .. .. .							97	76
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .						..	..
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever .. .. .						..	1
3	Scarlet Fever .. .. .						..	..
4	Whooping Cough .. .. .						..	..
5	Diphtheria .. .. .						3	1
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .						6	5
7	Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .						3	1
8	Syphilitic Diseases .. .. .						1	1
9	Influenza .. .. .						2	3
10	Measles .. .. .						..	..
11	Acute Polio Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis .. .. .						..	..
12	Acute Infantile Encephalitis .. .. .						..	..
13	Cancer of Buc. Cavity and Œsop. (M) Uterus (F). .. .. .						2	2
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .						1	5
15	Cancer of Breast .. .. .						..	4
16	Cancer of all other Sites .. .. .						8	6
17	Diabetes .. .. .						2	..
18	Intracranial Vascular Lesions .. .. .						14	6
19	Heart Disease .. .. .						14	8
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System .. .. .						4	3
21	Bronchitis .. .. .						8	4
22	Pneumonia .. .. .						2	3
23	Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .						2	1
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. .. .						..	..
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .						..	1
26	Appendicitis .. .. .						..	..
27	Other Digestive Diseases .. .. .						1	3
28	Nephritis .. .. .						1	5
29	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis .. .. .						..	..
30	Other Maternal Causes .. .. .						..	..
31	Premature Birth .. .. .						2	1
32	Con. Mal. ; Birth Injuries, Infant. ; Dis. .. .. .						4	..
33	Suicide .. .. .						1	..
34	Road Traffic Accidents .. .. .						1	..
35	Other Violent Causes .. .. .						3	4
36	All Other Causes .. .. .						12	8

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE  
(Statistical Branch),  
TERRA NOVA SCHOOL,  
SOUTHPORT.

## SECTION B.

# General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

A list of Public Health Officers will be found on page 4.

### Laboratory Facilities.

There has been no change in the laboratory arrangements during the past year. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in accordance with arrangements made between the County Council and Durham University.

### Ambulance Facilities.

In cases of infectious disease one ambulance is provided by the Chester-le-Street Joint Hospital.

For cases of accident or sickness two ambulances are provided by the Local Authority.

Ambulance facilities are adequate for the needs of the area.

### Hospital.

Persons who are suffering from an infectious disease are removed to the Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Chester-le-Street.

Other hospitals outside the district which are made use of for the treatment of medical and surgical cases are :—

1. Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Walker Gate,  
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2. Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3. Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4. Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5. Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6. Eye Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.



## SECTION C.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) *Water Supply.*

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Water Co., and the South Shields and Sunderland Water Co., supply the Urban District with water, which is satisfactory in quantity and quality. The gallonage per head of population is 25·3 per day.

(ii) *Drainage and Sewerage.*

The sewage of the District is discharged into the River Wear at two points, one near Barmston Forge, and the other at Washington Staithes. The waste matter at Barmston only is treated in settlement tanks before being allowed to flow into the river. The settlement tanks were cleansed during 1941.

In the Washington Ward extensions to the drainage and sewerage system were completed. The sewage to be dealt with is further taxing an already heavily-traded system.

2. *Rivers and Streams.*

Favourable reports as to the condition of the various water-courses in the district were received during the past year.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation.*

At the end of the year the various types in use within the Urban District were as follows :—

				1941.	1942.
Water-closets	...	...	...	4,648	4,704
Ash-closets	...	...	...	36	36
Ash-pit Privies	...	...	...	2	2
Chemical-closets		...	...	62	62

(ii) *Public Cleansing.*

The scavenging service, as in previous years, was carried out chiefly by direct labour, 13 isolated premises being dealt with by private individuals.



The cleansing staff includes 9 loaders and 3 drivers, and with 3 seven-cubic-yard vehicles (2 S. and D. Freighters and 1 Karrier Bantam) provide the area of 5,758 acres, including a total of 4,550 dwelling-houses and other premises, with a service varying from 4 to 8 days throughout the year.

Disposal is by tipping in disused quarry workings and on low lying agricultural land upon request being made to the Council by owners or tenants. Numerous requests were made for tipping on agricultural land. In the Usworth Colliery and Springwell Wards the major portion of filling-in and levelling took place. During the year under review approximately 65 per cent. of crude and 35 per cent of miscellaneous tipping took place. Such tips used by Council employees are trimmed at intervals, and generally kept in good condition.

No complaints were received regarding the use of the various tips during the year, and no vermin infestation was in evidence. One minor outbreak of fire at the Sand Hole, Oxclose Road, had to be controlled and kept under observation for a short period.

The total estimated quantity of refuse, including household and trade waste, collected and disposed of was 7,821 tons, an increase of 133 tons compared with the previous year. The increase in tonnage compared with last year is due to the number of additional premises that are now included in the weekly collection. The total cost, £3,792, for the service during the year includes £607, the cost of the Karrier Bantam vehicle which was put into commission during January.

#### UNIT COSTS.

Expenditure per ton per annum	...	...	9s. 8½d.
„ per 1,000 houses per annum	...	...	£833·4
„ per house per week	...	...	3·9d.
The estimated weight per house per year	...	...	1·71 tons.

#### (iii) *Salvage.*

A few remarks on salvage within the Urban District is long overdue. Nevertheless, the following particulars are given for record purposes and, at the same time, may be of interest to members of the Council.

Salvage within the area was voluntarily adopted by the Council in March, 1940, and the first Ministry of Supply returns made in May, 1940. The scheme was quickly developed to deal with the types of materials to be collected throughout the area. For the collection of salvage materials a plentiful supply of bags were carried on each of the Council's three freighters. Following a short experience, many disadvantages of this method were in evidence, and after consideration "trailers" were bought and altered to suit the wagons.

Storage accommodation for materials collected was located at Shop Houses, and for certain materials the Council Yard was used. The premises at Shop Houses were used partly for A.R.P. purposes and, subject to certain obligations, were in part used as a storage and sorting depot. A machine for baling paper was obtained and installed at the depot to facilitate storage in the limited space available and accelerate the despatch of certain graded materials. The services of two men were utilised at the depot for sorting, baling and bagging, storage, and the disposal of all materials collected.

The collection of salvage materials from houses and premises was done at the same time as calls were made for the purpose of refuse removal. It was deemed necessary to adopt this method because of the large area that had to be covered and the impossibility to obtain or arrange for a vehicle to do the specific job separately. This method was the most economic for the area, and no doubt proved to be fairly satisfactory. Salvage therefore became an integral part of the Cleansing Service.

The area around Shop Houses was at the time being used as a tip, and with a railway siding available it offered an ideal place for a "dump" and the quick disposal by rail of certain materials to merchants. In this connection the co-operation and assistance given by the Washington Coal Co. was greatly appreciated.

Foreign matter among materials collected, and especially paper, caused much worry and extra labour to all concerned. Lectures, personal talks to householders by W.V.S. staff and others, did much to improve the position, but nevertheless a screen for parting foreign matter from paper was installed, and has since proved a valuable part of salvage equipment. It was also evident at an early date that the available accommodation at the depot was being overtaxed, so



that a corrugated asbestos shed was constructed at a cost of £80 to give additional floor space for sorting and storage.

The following returns show the quantities of materials collected, but only includes those for which a market value has been obtained on disposal, viz. :—

Year.				Weight. Tons. cwts.	Value. £ s. d.		
1940-1	...	...	...	93 0	.....	339	16 0
1941-2	...	...	...	222 1	.....	811	5 7
1942-3	...	...	...	211 2	.....	832	11 8
Total ...				526 3	.....	£1,983	13 3

A comparative statement of the scavenging costs for the year prior to the war and the subsequent costs is given herewith.

Year.	Annual Cost.	Approximate cost per house.
	£	s. d.
1939-40	2,488	10 11
1940-41	2,757	12 1½
1941-42	3,065	13 5½
1942-43	3,792	16 8

(iv) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*

(a) *Number and Nature of Inspections.*

Visits and re-visits to premises under Public Health and					
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	1,780
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	79
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	7
„ Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	42
„ Work in progress	...	...	...	...	72
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	—
„ Pig-keepers' premises	...	...	...	...	21
„ Fish and Fruit Shops	...	...	...	...	16
Visits paid in connection with Infectious Diseases and					
disinfection of premises	...	...	...	...	193
Visits to Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures...	...	...	...	...	5
Total number of Visits					2,215

## (b) Number of Notices served and complied with.

	Number of Informal Notices Served.	Number of Statutory Notices Served.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses—Structural defects .	533	42	445
„ Foul conditions ...	4	...	4
„ Overcrowding ...	...	...	...
Lodging-houses ... ..	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	4	...	2
Cowsheds ... ..	3	...	3
Bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses ... ..	...	...	...
Ash-pits and Privies ... ..	...	...	...
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	1	...	1
Water-closets ... ..	106	6	111
Defective Yard Paving ... ..	2	2	2
House-drainage—			
Defective Traps ... ..	18	2	18
No disconnection from Sewers .	...	...	...
Other Faults ... ..	102	11	121
Water Supply ... ..	148	4	152
Pigsties ... ..	...	...	...
Animals improperly kept ... ..	1	...	1
Offensive Trades ... ..	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	51	1	36
Totals ... ..	973	68	896

(v) *Shops Act, 1934.*

Under the Shops Act, 1934, inspection of 63 shops in the district was carried out during the year. It was found necessary in 16 cases to serve informal notices on owners of shops having regard to the lack of suitable and sufficient water-closet accommodation.

(vi) *Smoke Abatement.*

No action taken during the year.

*(vii) Swimming Baths.*

There are no swimming baths or pools in the district.

*(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.*

					Infested.	Disinfested.
(1)	Council houses	...	...	...	3	3
	Other houses	...	...	...	1	1
(2)	Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs	...	...			Zaldecide
(3)	Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses	...	...	...		Zaldecide
(4)	Whether work carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor	...			Local Authority	
(5)	The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing	...	...	...		None

*4. Schools.*

The schools in the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council of Durham and the water supply and sanitary conditions are adequate and satisfactory.



*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Washington Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to present to you my Seventh Annual Report on the duties administered by your Health and Cleansing Department.

A summary of the work done by the department is given under the various sections, and in formulating the data relative to different matters I wish to record the assistance received from various members of the staff, also the courtesy and help received from members of the council and members of the community in general.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL, M.S.I.A.,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION D.

## Housing.

## 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 624  
 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 985
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. Nil.  
 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 58

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 38

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 9
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By Owners ... 9  
 (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners... Nil.

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 11
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
  - (a) By Owners ... .. 11
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil.

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. Nil.

## D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. Nil.

During the year many essential repairs to houses within the District were carried out under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

Two houses at Ward's Buildings, Springwell, were the subject of essential repairs, with the result that the Council were able to transfer one tenant from No. 2 Edward Street where conditions were extremely dangerous. Other exchanges took place in the Springwell area, with the result that 8 houses at Light Pipe Row, 2 houses at Edward Street, and 2 houses at Ward's Buildings were demolished owing to the dangerous conditions of the buildings.



Walker's Buildings, Washington Staithes, was partly demolished the previous year—a step which made the site unsightly, and the conditions of the remaining four tenants so untenable—that the Council decided to re-house the occupants of the four houses. The decision was wisely carried out before the onset of winter, and thereafter the houses were demolished.

The remaining occupied houses on the New Rows North and South site had structural repairs carried out, so that their condition has been reasonably well maintained.

Overcrowding within the Urban District has not shown any appreciable change during the year.

The housing position on March 31st, 1943, was :—

Dwelling-houses in respect of which the Council had made arrangements to re-house persons from condemned property ... ..	188
Number of dwelling-houses commenced (including those completed) ... ..	110
Number of houses completed to date ... ..	84
Number of houses remaining to be completed ... ..	104

The following is a summary of the different types of dwelling-houses erected by the Local Authority up to March 31st, 1943 :—

Houses built under :	No. of Houses	No. of Apartments			
		2	3	4	5
Act, 1890 ... ..	149	...	86	4	59
Housing Act, 1919 ... ..	79	...	...	69	10
„ „ 1924 ... ..	744	80*	310	353	1
Housing Acts, 1930-6 ... ..	214	...	30	184	...
Total ... ..	1,186	80*	426	610	70

\* Aged Persons Houses.

The total number of houses controlled by the Urban District Council is now 1,186.

## SECTION E.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

## (a) Milk Supply.

The following are details of persons and premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, within the district :—

Number of cowkeepers	...	...	...	16
Number of wholesale and retail purveyors of milk	...	...	...	53
Number of dairies	...	...	...	15

There are 35 retail purveyors of milk registered for the sale of milk in closed and unopened bottles in which it is delivered to the premises.

Visits to cowshed and dairy premises numbered 75. The premises inspected were found generally to be satisfactory.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations the following licences were granted during the year :—

Licences to sell " Pasteurised " Milk (Supple- mentary Licence)	...	...	...	1
Licences to produce " Accredited " Milk (granted by County Council)	...	...	...	4

The following table shows the number of samples submitted under the Regulations to the Dairy Husbandry Section, Armstrong



College, Newcastle upon Tyne, for bacteriological and biological examination, and the results of the various tests :—

Designation	No. of Samples submitted	Type of Examination						Examination for Tubercle Bacilli	
		Coliform Test		Plate Count		Phos-phatase Test			
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.
Accredited Milk ... ..	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	4	...
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
Non-designated Milk ... ..	10	7	3	8	2	...	...	6	2
Total number of Samples submitted ... ..	17	10	7	14	3	2	...	10	2

Where samples of designated milk failed to comply with the standards specified in the Regulations, the matter was taken up with the producer. Non-designated milk samples showing an unsatisfactory bacteriological standard were referred to the producers for their observations. Further visits and inspections of their premises are followed up by taking “repeat” samples.

In two instances where the sample of milk submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli gave positive results the matter was referred to the County Medical Officer of Health. Thereafter reports received showed in case No. 1 that further tests with the herd proved negative. In case No. 2 the herd was examined and tested, with the result that two animals were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. The animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

#### (b) Inspection of Meat and Slaughterhouses.

As in the previous year, all slaughtering for the Urban District was carried out under Government control at Newcastle upon Tyne, the meat being transported in bulk to a local centre for final distribution to meat retailers.

No “emergency” slaughter of animals took place within the area during the year, but in three cases one pig and two sheep were taken to a controlled slaughter-house for the purpose.

Periodical inspections to shops, &c., were made during the year to see that the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations were being complied with.

### Food Control.

In the performance of the duties as Food Enforcement Inspector 186 visits were made to food premises, and involved the condemning of 23 cwt. of foodstuffs as unfit for human consumption.

The following is a list of the foods surrendered for disposal and for which condemnation certificates were issued :—

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	81 lb.
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	5 lb.
Tinned meat and meat-food products...						402 lb.
Tinned vegetables		...	...	...		49 lb.
„ fruit	...	...	...	...		145 lb.
„ fish	...	...	...	...		9 lb.
„ milk	...	...	...	...		67 tins
Other tinned products	...	...	...	...		34 lb.
Cheese	...	...	...	...		3 lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	...		40 lb.
Onions	...	...	...	...		126 st.

## SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious  
and other Diseases.

The number of scarlet fever notifications in 1942 was 78, compared with 16 in 1941.

Diphtheria notifications numbered 91, an increase of 24 compared to 1941. 4 deaths resulted from this disease.

Diphtheria antitoxin is kept in stock for distribution to medical practitioners on request.

Immunisation of the children in the district was considered by the Council in 1939 and a scheme adopted. The scheme is free and is carried out by the General Practitioners in the district, who are supplied with the necessary material. The number of children under 15 years of age who completed the full course by December 31st, 1942, totalled 1,996, and includes the following :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	385
5 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	1,611
					<hr/>
					1,996
					<hr/>

At the close of the year it was estimated that the total number of children in the 0 to 5 group was 1,270, of whom 385 or 30·3 per cent. had been immunised. The estimated number in the 5 to 15 group was 2,900, of whom 1,611 or 55·5 per cent. had completed the course of immunisation.

Table showing the Age Incidence, Deaths, &c., from Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													Number removed to Hospital.	Number of Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At the following ages (years)—													
		0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	78	4	2	9	10	40	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	72	...
Diphtheria	91	2	1	2	10	32	25	8	9	1	...	...	...	91	4
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	5
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	54	1	3	5	6	4	31	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1



Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality  
for 1942.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1 Year ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Years...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...
15 „ ...	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	...
25 „ ...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
35 „ ...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
45 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
55 „ ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 „ and up'ds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	5	10	4	4	7	5	2	1





